

Grammar (1 & 2): text references and *it/there* as introductory pronouns

- 1 In the following sentences, circle the word(s) that the underlined word refers back to.
- In the village, children play football, go cycling, and pick blackberries in the autumn. Such activities are almost impossible in the city.
 - I told him my secret, and he then went and told the whole class. That really annoyed me!
 - Many people have difficulty expressing their feelings. This can result in isolation and loneliness.
 - In the following report, we describe the various ways in which we have tried to communicate with chimpanzees. These attempts have proved successful to a certain degree.
 - I tried phoning her, and then, in desperation, I wrote her a letter. It was no use.
- 2 Complete the following sentences with *it* or *there*.
- _____’s funny you should mention that, as I was just about to phone her.
 - Waiter! _____’s something floating in my drink!
 - Karen, _____’s someone at the door!
 - _____ suddenly occurred to me that maybe she intended to leave.
 - _____’s a good idea to check what you write before you hand it in to the teacher.
- 3 PAPER 3, PART 2 For questions 1–15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Use of English: gapped sentences

- 1 PAPER 3, PART 4 For questions 1–5, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.
- On holiday this year I managed to _____ by with my poor Spanish.
‘When giving a presentation, it’s vital to _____ your message across without making your audience feel they’re being manipulated.’
I told Rob the jam sandwich joke, but he didn’t _____ it!
 - ‘The _____ is that Jim’s getting the sack and Dave’s up for promotion, but it’s not official as yet.’
‘Jim, can I have a _____ with you in my office?’
‘I give you my _____ that I won’t tell anyone about this.’
 - This article was written by our _____ correspondent in Tangier.
‘Waiter! There’s a _____ body floating about in my soup!’
Clara said she could speak five _____ languages.
 - She did some research, and decided to _____ up her own e-business.
Jane and Colin have finally _____ a date for the wedding.
As his older brother, you should _____ a good example to Callum!
 - ‘We don’t want to wake Mum up, so don’t make a _____.’
‘I don’t like the _____ of this party idea, so you’re not going!’
‘Peter! That music’s too loud! Can you turn the _____ down, please?’



Animal Talk

Animals have various ways of transmitting messages to each other. (1) _____ of all, body language is widely used throughout the animal kingdom. (2) _____ can be manifested in several ways. A cat, for example, will twitch its tail when agitated or about to attack, (3) _____ a dog wags its tail to show a willingness to be friends, or happiness at seeing someone. Some animals use facial expressions or body shapes to send messages to others. Animals (4) _____ as the firefly even change colour. (5) _____ usually do this to attract a mate, or to ward off enemies.

Sound is another important means (6) _____ communication among animals such as whales, (7) _____ use sound vibrations to pinpoint prey or attract a mate. (8) _____ is known as echolocation, and it is particularly effective under water. On land, crickets ward off enemies (9) _____ rubbing their front legs together. (10) _____ has also been discovered that apes have a wide range of calling sounds. (11) _____ are used to communicate such things as the discovery of food or the threat of imminent danger. Chimpanzees also use touch to form bonds with each other and show affection, much as humans do. (12) _____ is known as tactile communication, an example of (13) _____ can be seen when one chimp grooms another chimp’s body.

Animals also send messages via chemical or hormone secretion. Members of the cat family, (14) _____ wild and domestic, will spray certain chemicals to mark out their territory (15) _____ others to recognise. A female giraffe urinates to let the male know she is fertile and ready to mate.

